The Bombay Gazette,
AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 4,613. New Series.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

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FOR LONDON.

(To sail early in January 1864.)

MESSRS. SOMES, favorite Ship "STAR OF INDIA." A 1+ years, 1045 Tons register, H. Morris, Commander. This fine vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents. Bombay, 14th October 1863.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

MESSRS. T. AND W. SMITH'S Frigate-built Ship GLORIANA, T. G. Sails, Commander, will sail on or about the 25th November. She has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experience Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to EWART, LATHAM & Co. 22nd September 1863.

STEAMER FOR SINGAPORE AND HONG-KONG, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

(If sufficient inducement offers.)

THE CHINA MERCHANT STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Screw Steam-Ship BOMBA CASTLE, Captain J. L. Wadge, will be despatched for the above ports on Wednesday, the 28th October instant.

Last shipping day, Monday, the 26th instant, after which no cargo will be received on board.

For Freight or Passage apply to BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Manager.

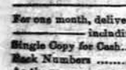
China Merchant Steam Navigation Company's Office, Bombay, 16th October 1863.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE British Indian Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship SYDNEY, 1500 tons and 200 H. P., Captain Melville, will be despatched on MONDAY the 26th instant, at 3 P.M., with Passengers and Cargo to Mangalore, Colombo, Madras and Calcutta.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS.

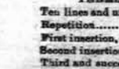


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S (LIMITED) SCREW STEAM SHIP "MAHARAJ," Captain Kidder, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant at 4 P.M., with Cargo and Passengers, calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Sudrapherry, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, returning by the same route in ten days time.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N.B.—Goods and Passengers can be conveyed to Madras via Baypore by this opportunity.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

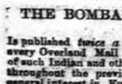


THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited,) Screw Steam Ship PENANG, (800 Tons, and 150 H. P.) Captain Blackmore, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, twelve hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR KURRACHEE.

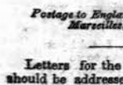
Calling at Veraval, Porebunder, and Dwarka, if sufficient inducement offers.



THE S. S. PIONEER, J. Woollet, Commander, will be dispatched as above, on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SURAT.



THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, G. Ahmed, Commander, will sail for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 P.M., positively.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PHLOX, W. Motlay, Commander, will start for the above Ports, on MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Javerchund Atmaram.

Bombay, 15th October 1863.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for Families, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. BUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *viséed* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of GOODS per Ship *Sagacious*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their cargo without delay, failing which the same will be landed at the expense and risk of the Consignees, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after leaving the Ship's deck.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the Ship.

Bombay, 14th October 1863.

Wanted.

WANTED BY THE "KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY, (LIMITED)," a competent European to manage the whole out-door business of the Company. He must be conversant with the native languages, and have had experience in the Landing and Shipping of Goods. Applications enclosing copies of Testimonials, and stating qualifications and amount of salary required, to be sent *post paid* to the undersigned on or before the 15th October next.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Kurrachee, 21st September 1863.

WANTED.—A SITUATION as CLERK, by a European of experience. Testimonials of character and ability can be furnished. Salary required, Rs. 100 per mensem, at commencement. Address A., at the *Gazette* office.

Houses, &c., to Let.

TO LET.—A COMMODIOUS, UPPER-ROOMED BUNGALOW, situated next to the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba. From the 15th October. For rent and particulars, apply to Eduljee Framjee & Co., Bombay Green.

TO LET.—(Whole or in separate apartments), the premises lately in the occupation of Messrs. Dadabhoy and Manockjee in Meadow Street, Fort, known as the "Royal Hotel," consisting of suites of Apartments on three stories facing the sea, with extensive Godowns, &c. Suitable for a Bank or Merchants' Offices. Apply on the premises.

TO BE LET, FROM 1st OCTOBER 1863, TWO LARGE GODOWNS, underneath Messrs. Brown, Clough & Co. Apply to Messrs. PESTONJEE and ARDASEER EDULJEE SOOKIA, on the Premises.

Bombay, 18th September 1863.

TO LET.—(From 1st November 1863 to 15th January 1864.—"MALDONZA HOUSE," nicely situated on the Matheran Hill. Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.

Notices.

NOTICE.—THE PLANS of the LAND near the RAILWAY STATION at AHMEDABAD, NOT being COMPLETED, the SALE advertised to take place on November 1st 1863, WILL BE DEFERRED until January 1st 1864.

W. H. PROPERT,
Acting 1st Assistant Collector in charge.

Ahmedabad, 12th October 1863.

THE ORIGINAL CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, from the St. James' Theatre, the St. James and Polygraphic Halls, London. And patronised by Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria and the Royal Family. The Duchess of Sutherland, Duke of Buccleugh, Duke of Athole, and the nobility and gentry of England.

Appearing by command before the Emperor and Empress of the French at the Palace of the Tuileries.

Will make their first appearance by the mail steamer of the 27th of September for Bombay.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that PESTONJEE CURSETJEE SHROFF, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, has contracted and agreed to sell all those three several pieces or parcels of Foras Freehold Land or Ground, situate, lying, and being, at Bombay, in the Mahim District, near Dadur, with a range of Buildings, Bungalow, Shed, and two Branch and Water Channels, now standing and built thereon, containing by admeasurement in all fourteen thousand and forty square yards or thereabouts, and which said pieces or parcels of Land are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Nos. 401, 484, 524, and 525; all persons having claim thereon by way of Mortgage, Inheritence, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Mr. JOHN MACFARLANE, Solicitor for the Purchaser, at his Office, in Forbes Street, within 10 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 7th day of October 1863.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, BOMBAY.

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION hereby invite Tenders, together or separately, for the supply for one year, from the 1st January 1864, of COPRA or dried COCOANUT, and of cleane COIR YARN, required for the manufactures of the prison.

The Contractor will be required to deliver the Copra and Coir free of charge at the House of Correction at Bombay, in such quantities as may from time to time be required.

The Tenders must be addressed to the President of the Committee of Management of the House of Correction at Bombay, and they will be received, with samples of the Copra and Coir, at the Floyd Police Office until noon on Wednesday, the 2nd December 1863.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any Tender.

N. W. OLIVER, President,
Committee of Management of the House of Correction.

Bombay, 29th September 1863.

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

CONTRACT FOR LANDING AND DELIVERING CONSIGNMENTS.

THE COMMITTEE of DIRECTORS will receive TENDERS for LANDING and DELIVERING the CONSIGNMENTS of the Company from Ships in Harbour for the period of two years.

2. Conditions of Contract and the Form upon which Tenders will be received can be obtained upon application at the Office.

3. Sealed Tenders addressed to the Secretary and superscribed "Tenders for Landing and Delivering Consignments" must be lodged at this Office by noon of Wednesday the 28th instant. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
G. A. BARNETT, Assistant Secretary.

Railway Offices, Byculla, 9th October 1863.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of THIS COMPANY will be held at the Office of the undersigned, on FRIDAY the 23rd instant, at noon.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

10th October 1863.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Shareholders in this Company are required to pay a Second Call of Rupees fifty per Share upon each Share of ORIGINAL AND SECOND ISSUE, on or before SATURDAY, the 30th October instant, at the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA, and if such Call be not paid on or before the said Saturday, the 31st October instant, the holder or holders of any Share or Shares will be charged interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, so long as such Call remains unpaid, and the Share or Shares will become liable to forfeiture under Regulations 16, 17, and 18 of Table B. of Act XIX. of 1857.

By order of the Directors,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Company's Office, 11, Apollo Street, 8th October 1863.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Undersigned up to the 20th instant, for the supply of 500 Tons of Best Welsh Hartley Coals, to be delivered within two weeks from that date (20th October 1863), at the premises of the Broach Cotton Mills, Umjud Bagh, Broach.

2. Tenders should specify the rate per Ton at which the Coals will be supplied.

3. The Undersigned reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any Tender, without showing cause for so doing.

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKER & Co.,
Secretaries, Broach Cotton Mills Company.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 9th October 1863.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

TENDERS are invited for cutting the Proprietor's Trees for two years in Kusba Mullar and other Villages in the Salsette Talooks, Tanna Zillah, excepting Teak, Khair Date and Palm Trees, the Trees in the two Gardens, Travellers' resting Trees, and the boundary and other Trees belonging to the Ryots of the Villages.

KUSBA MULLAR.

Mangoe Trees standing in the interior and hilly parts of the Village.
Woondee Poonawa..... .....ditto.....ditto.
Miscellaneous Trees..... .....ditto.....ditto.

MOUZA ARRAM.

Mangoe Trees in the interior and hilly parts of the place.
Miscellaneous Trees.....ditto.....ditto.

MOUZA KUNNAYREE.

Mangoe Trees in the interior and hilly parts of the place.
Miscellaneous Trees.....ditto.....ditto.

MOUZA TOOLSEE.

Mangoe Trees in the interior and hilly parts of the place.
Miscellaneous Trees.....ditto.....ditto.

Tenders will be received up to 30th October 1863.

No person will be assigned for the rejection of any Tenders.

For further particulars apply to the Carkoon of the Proprietors at Mullar or in the Fort, at Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer & Co.

RAFFLE.

ON A HOUSE OF 3 STORIES and a Garret, situated within the Fort, not far from the St. Thomas's Cathedral No. 13, measuring 106 by 14 feet, and yielding a monthly rent of Rs. one hundred (100). There will be 250 numbers of Rs. 100 each, tickets for which will be obtained from the undersigned and *Bombay Summachar* office, Messrs. Manesse & Co., Francis & Co., Sadanund Shiricrushna & Co., Auctioneers.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

BILLIARDS. Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED,) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.
Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2⅛, 2⅛ and 2⅜.)
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ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

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The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

Books, &c., for Sale.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY, for October, 1863, Contains:—1, English Letters. 2, Strategy. A Lecture by Lieut. Col. the Hon. T. A. Thesiger. 3, Look Before you Leap. Chapters IV. to IX. 4, Woman's Work in India. 5, The Autobiography of a Sepoy. Chapter VIII. 6, An Adieu. 7, A Sketch of the History of the Highland Regiments of the British Army. The "Black Watch." 8, Distribution of the Bombay Army. 9, The Rod Lancers of Bundelkund. Chapter VII. 10, Modern Civilisation. 11, Nirgis; or Delhi and its Environs Chapters XXXIV. XXXV. 12, The Bombay Board of Censors: Minutes of Meetings in September. 13, Literary and Critical Notices. Dragon's Teeth; A Tangled Skein; Incidents of the Maori War, New Zealand, in 1860-61; Cecil Beaumont. 14, Military Summary for August. 15, Literary Announcements in August. 16, Home Politics and Literature—August. 17, Indian Retrospect—September. 18, Abstract of Meteorological Observations for September.

Bombay, Chesson & Woodhall; Calcutta, LePage & Co.; Madras, J. Higginbotham; Agra, "Delhi Gazette" Press; Lahore, Messrs. W. Cocknell & Co., Anarkulee and Mean Meer; London, John Gladding, Jun., 13, Paternoster Row.

Annual Subscription, including Indian Postage, Rs. 16; in England Rs. 20½; Single Nos. Rs. 1½ each.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 15th June 1863, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.

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By HENRY RUTTER,
Late Agent of the Commercial Bank of India at Hongkong.

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THE following selection of ADMIRALTY CHARTS, of the latest Surveys, are now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office:—

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MESSRS. THACKER, VINNING & Co. have just received a supply of the following *Ex Maharatta* to which the attention of the public is especially requested.

THE NEW PORTABLE VICTORIA EQUILIBRIUM CHAIR, COUCH AND BED COMBINED.

Which will be found the most comfortable as well as the cheapest and best article of the kind yet offered to the public, and suitable alike for use in private dwellings, hotels, barracks, tents, or on board ship.

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Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Books, &c., for Sale.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY Civil List including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th September 1863, now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

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ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Oct. 16	Zenobia (s)	Carpendale	Rajapur 16 Oct.
	Gorilla	Hill	Hongkong.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Missouri*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Annot Lyle*, for Liverpool.
Ship *India*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Sparkling Water*, for Maulmain.
Steamer *Sydney*, for Calcutta and Malabar Coast.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The following vessel obtained her port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Esmeralda*, A. York, bound to Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 16TH OCTOBER 1863.

For London.

Chapman.—4 cases oilmanstore, English books and old pictures, Crossly ; 6 cases sundries, Jaffer Sulliman ; 600 bales cotton, 2,100 cwt., B. H. Cama ; 3 packages personal effects, 1 case sandlewood boxes 3 Nos., 1 case bathing towels, W. Nicol and Co. ; 44 pieces elephant teeth, 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 7 lbs., Crustnajee Rungjee and Co.

For Liverpool.

Joshua.—80 bales cotton, 280 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee Sons and Co.

Missouri.—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Jamsetjee Nanabhoy ; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Culliandass Madewdass and Co. ; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Motechchund Khoosall and Co.

Annot Lyle.—465 bales cotton, 1,627½ cwt., Juvaerchund Dewjee ; 570 bags rapeseed, 855 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co.

Lancastrian.—175 bales cotton, 612½ cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee and Co. ; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Merwanjee Nesserwanjee ; 51 bales cotton, 178½ cwt., Framjee Sandra and Co. ; 259 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur ; 109 bales cotton, 381½ cwt., Dwarkadass Vussunjee ; 150 bales cotton, 475 cwt., Dadabhoy Jamsetjee and Brothers ; 65 bales cotton, 227½ cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur.

Minhaha.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Jeatha Megjee ; 31 bales cotton, 108½ cwt., Pranoo Govind.

Helen Scott.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Beeston Castle.—125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Jewraz Balloo ; 125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Mangesh Pandoorang ; 125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Jeatha Megjee.

Tythonus.—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Stewart and Co.

Lady Havelock.—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Munjee Bhanjee ; 40 bales wool, 120 cwt., Bhunjee Lalljee.

Maharatha.—400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., P. and D. F. Cama and Co. ; 225 bales cotton, 787½ cwt., Moolljee Dhunjee.

Elephalet Greely.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee Sons and Co.

Flying Venus.—500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Hurgovandass Mooljee ; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Veerjee Heerjee ; 500 bales cotton, 1 750 cwt., Mulljee Coovarjee ; 400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Mulljee Pitamber.

City of Brussels.—140 bales cotton, 490 cwt., Cursondass Vullubdass ; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Kessowjee Pitamber ; 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Sudasew Martin ; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Jeatha Serjee and Co.

Lord Palmerston.—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur ; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt, Robert Frith and Co. ; 110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Paucha Deway ; 40 bales cotton, 140 cwt., Ruttonjee Ameerchund ; 70 bales cotton, 246 cwt., Muthooradass Vussunjee.

Summerlee.—125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Tulsidass Nurseidass.

India.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy ; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., A. Sell and Co.

Sea Park.—29 bales cotton, 101½ cwt., Nanjeebhoy Momud Sons and Co.

Merchant Prince.—875 bales cotton, 1,312½ cwt., Jeatha Jugjeevan ; 475 bales cotton, 1,662½ cwt., Vundravan Mooljee ; 480 bales cotton, 1,680 cwt., Jadowjee Enderjee ; 460 bales cotton, 1,575 cwt., Cupoorchund Pragjee.

Baron Renfrew.—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

Salsette.—251 bales cotton, 878½ cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee.

For Havre.

Robertson.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Jeatha Sewjee and Co.

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1240 Simla, A. B. Farquhar
742 Singapore (s), Pinhey.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 16.

Egginton, Lieut., 3rd Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Poona.
Gaye, Assistant Surgeon, 4th King's Own Regt., on leave, from Poona.
Mander, Lieut. A. T., Royal Engineer, on leave, from Poona

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 16.

Gaye, Assistant Surgeon, 4th King's Own Regt., on leave to Baroda.
Egginton, Lieut., 3rd Dragoon Guards, on leave to Baroda.
Harris, Lieut., H. W., 1st Cavalry Lancers, to join, to Surat.

GARRISON ORDERS.—OCT. 16TH 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 103rd Regt., will furnish the Officer for the Castle Guard The 18th Regt. N.I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. The European Garrison Court Mertial, of which Captain Herne, 103rd Regiment, is President, is dissolved.

2. Lieut.-Colonel Carmichael, C.B., 103rd Regiment, will be pleased to attend at 11 A.M., to-morrow at the Police Office, to receive the declaration of Conductor Clarke, attached to the Grand Arsenal for general service, the volunteering to be carried out agreeably to G. O. C. by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, republished in G. C. C. dated 1st May 1864.

3. Agreeably to G. O. C. No. 843, dated Poona 15 July 1861, a Committee, composed, as follows, will assemble to-morrow at half-past 11 A.M., at the Brigade Major's Office, to receive the declaration of Conductor Clarke, who has volunteered for General Service, as to whether his future pension is to be calculated, according to the regulations of Her Majesty's Army, or according to those of the Indian Forces.

President.—Lieut.-Colonel Carmichael, C.B., 103rd Regiment.

Members.—Captain Herne, 103rd Regiment.
The Adjutant 21st Regiment N.I.

A Committee, composed as follows, will assemble to-morrow at 11 A.M., at the Grand Arsenal, to investigate the claims of the widow of the late Store Lascar Laximon Sworka, No. 1294. A pension agreeably to Articles 545 and 516 Section XLI. of No. 2, Appendix Jameson's Code.

President.—Major Kempt, 103rd Regiment.
Members.—Captain Barnes, 18th Regiment, N.I.
One Subaltern, 103rd Regiment.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Upper Colaba, on the 16th October, Mrs. Charles A. Beyts, of a son.

At Mirzapore, on the 1st October, the wife of G. W. Moultrie, Esq., of a son.

At Lucknow, on the 26th September, the wife of E. B. Thring, Esq., Surgeon, H. M.'s 3rd N.I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At Christ Church, Mussoorie, on Monday, the 5th instant, by the Rev. R. Smith, D.D., Dr. H. F. Paterson, Royal Artillery, to Emma Adelaide, only surviving daughter of F. Sheehan, Esq., 4th Bengal Light Cavalry. No Cards.

At Roy Bareilly, Oudh, on the 6th October, by the Rev. W. Averst, Robert Cecil, Clifford, 9th Bengal Cavalry, to Mary, daughter of the late Major W. A. Troup, late 15th Native Infantry.

DEATH.

At Billaspoor, in the Boolundshuhur Districts, on the 7th October, G. W. Colledge, Esq., C. S., aged 29 years.

Letters to the Editor.

WATER WANTED FOR MATHERPACADY.

DEAR SIR,—It was stated some time ago, that, through the exertions of the late Mr. Misquita, the Municipal Commissioners had consented to supply Vehar Water to the thickly inhabited population of Matherpacady, if a reservoir was built by the latter.

An excellent central spot was selected, and even dug a couple of feet, and towards the expense of making it, the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, with his well-known liberality, subscribed, and it is said, paid Rs. 300. Mr. Misquita and others also subscribed.

Nothing, however, has been done as yet, will the Chief Engineer of the Vehar Water Works with his usual courtesy, state in your columns how the matter stands and why the work is stopped?

D'A.

NAGDEO GOVERNMENT MARATHI SCHOOL.

SIR,—This school which was established some two years ago mainly through the efforts of one Mr. Denanath Moroba, was visited on Sunday last by Rowbahadoor Dadoba Pandoorung and Rowsaheb Mahadeo Govind Shastri and Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik. These gentlemen (excepting the Rowbahadoor, who I believe, leads a retired life), could not conveniently manage to visit the school on any week-day, being pressed with hard professional duties, and so Sunday was fixed upon to witness the progress the boys have made during the last ten months,—the Rowsaheb Vishwanath having once visited the institution some time before that. Mr. Denanath the founder of the school and Bala Yednashever the school-master, had invited on this occasion some of their friends interested in the cause of improvement, and all the boys were made to appear in their best dress. Before the arrival of these Rowsahebs for whom the audience were waiting with an impatient heart, the friends present were entertained with verses recited by boys in varied sweet tones and modes which the modern system of vernacular education has introduced. It was about 4 P.M. when the examination commenced, and two classes first and second, were examined in succession by the three visitors, among whom Rowsaheb Mahadeo Shastri conducted the part of the examiner, in a most humorous and pleasing manner. After that, the school-master briefly read the account of the institution since the day of its birth and was followed by Mr. Venayek, master in another Government Marathi school, who read a short but interesting paper on education, which was interspersed with beautiful self-constructed verses that applaud the kind interest which the three gentlemen invariably take in promoting the cause of education. Mr. Denanath then spoke a few words regarding the foundation of the school, and the assistance he has had from Government Educational Inspectors, and expressed a hope that the present Inspectors of that Department, would aid him in having an English preparatory school in connection with the Marathi one already established. This idea is lurking in Mr. D's. mind since the foundation of the school, and I believe that through his own zealous exertions and the never-ceasing pains of the learned and laborious school-master, who is acknowledged decidedly superior to many men of his profession in Marathi and in literature, the object in view will shortly be realised to his entire satisfaction.

Lastly, the three learned visitors made short but excellent speeches, the witty Rowsaheb Mahadeo Shastri dwelling at considerable length on the merits of the school-master, and the labour he had gone through in bringing the boys to their present state of highly creditable education. Before the meeting broke up, Mr. D. expressed a vote of thanks to the three visitors, and pan-sooparee and nosegays were distributed.

A VISITOR.

Bombay, 16th October 1863.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mailper P. & O. Company's Steamer will be closed on THURSDAY, the 29th October 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An Affair-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

Via Marseilles.		*Via Southampton.*	
Weight under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs.	0 4 0
" 1 " "	0 13 4	"	0 8 0
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" 3 " "	2 8 0	"	1 8 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 28th October 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th idem.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

Letters, &c., for the PERSIAN GULF, will be sent by Steamers, and not by Ship or Bugla. Should, however, parties desires their letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter they must be so superscribed when they will be so sent.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Oct. 4	KURRACHEE	Oct. 10
AGRA	Oct. 8	LAHORE	Oct. 7
ALLAHABAD	Oct. 8	LONDON	Sept. 18
AUSTRALIA	Mar. 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Sept. 22	MADRAS	Oct. 10
BANGALORE	Oct. 9	MALTA	Sept. 24
COCHIN	Oct. 3	MEERUT	Oct. 9
CALCUTTA	Oct. 5	OUDH	Oct. 10
CAPE	Aug 3	PUNJAUB	Sept. 30
CEYLON	Oct. 1	PENANG	Sept. 29
DELHI	Oct. 8	RANGOON	Sept. 18
FRANCE	Sept. 20	SUEZ	Sept. 27
HONGKONG	Sept. 11	SINGAPORE	Sept. 16

CALENDAR—OCTOBER.—1863.

First Quarter	...Tuesday	20d. 6h.	56'm. A.M.
Full Moon	.....Monday	26d. 10h.	46.5m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Sat.	17	Ethelreda, V.	5 55	5 35	1 40	2 01	
Sun.	18	20th Sunday aft. Try.	5 56	5 35	2 24	2 46	
Mon.	19	Mars rises at 5h. 15m.	5 56	5 34	3 1	3 41	
Tues	20	Mars sets at 5h. 3m.	5 57	5 33	4 12	4 48	
Wed.	21	Daybreak at 4h 43m.	5 57	5 32	5 8	6 13	
Thur	22	Twilight ends 6.47	5 58	5 32	6 56	7 28	
Fri.	23	Jupiter rises at 6. 11.	5 58	5 31	8 14	8 45	

Date 15th October. Time—8h. 1m. 40s. 3.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Saturday 17th.—Capture of Agra, 1813.

Sunday 18th.—The Governor General takes the field in person, 1817.

Monday 19th.—Dean Swift died, 1745.—Cornwallis surrendered to Washington in Virginia, 1780.

Tuesday 20th.—Congress of Troppau, 1820.—Battle of Navarino, 1827.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

List of undelivered Messages on the 19th Oct. 1863.

From Calcutta to Rawonund Naromdass, care of Rembhoguth Jullupam, Calcutta to Mrs. Kelly, Hope Hall Hotel, Ahmedabad to Muncherjee Jamsetjee Bhagurra, Kurrachee to Moolchund Amoluck, Cannanore to Dr. Wether, Surat to Pestonjee Bomanjee Mehta, Mhow to Lieut. Hensted, Ahmedabad to Mr. Howe Collector, care of Hon'ble Kinlock Forbes.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

The Publisher of the above work, anxious to maintain and extend its reputation as a reliable book of reference, solicits the co-operation of the public in attaining that end.

Gentlemen whose names were omitted or incorrectly inserted last year, and Gentlemen newly arrived, will render us a service by forwarding their names and professions, together with the No. and name of the Street, or other description of the locality in which they reside, for insertion in the List of Inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1863.

WE had occasion to refer a few days ago to the meagre and uninforming character of the statistics of trade between Western India and Persia furnished in the Report of the Commissioner of Customs on the External Commerce of the Bombay Presidency. A Report however, on the Trade and Commerce of Persia itself, prepared by the Secretary of Legation to the Persian Embassy, and furnished to Her Majesty's Government, has recently come under our notice. The Foreign Secretary it appears passed a rule a few years ago of an important character, requiring all Secretaries of Embassy and Legation to furnish reports to Her Majesty's Government, on the manufactures, commerce, &c., of the countries in which they reside, and the Report we refer to was prepared in accordance with these instructions. Though the latest that has appeared, it is now two years old—bearing date Tehran, July 5th 1861, and is drawn up by Mr. E. B. Eastwick, who was at that time Secretary to the Embassy though since removed, apparently by the orders of the Foreign Secretary.

The cause of Mr. Eastwick's removal is not known to us, but we infer he must have considered himself aggrieved by it, as Mr. Danby Seymour threatened a motion on the subject, during the last Session of Parliament, but was, we believe, prevailed on to withdraw it, on the ground that any discussion on the subject would not be for the interests of the public service,—a plea not unfrequently put forward to prevent unpleasant discussions, where personal interests are concerned. Whatever may have been the cause of Mr. Eastwick's removal from his diplomatic office, it cannot we should think have been on any point that concerned his ability to fulfil adequately the duties of his office. Mr. Eastwick has acquired considerable reputation as an Oriental scholar, has devoted much time and attention to the study of Indian subjects of literary and historic interest, and has acquitted himself with credit and ability in various compilations, such as Indian Hand Books, and articles on Indian topics prepared for Encyclopedias. The Report which he prepared for the Foreign Office on the Commerce of Persia, bears out the literary reputation he has earned. It is as informing, as the imperfect character of the materials at his disposal permitted ; it is drawn up with spirit and ability ; and shows an intelligent appreciation of economical and other questions, such as would not have been expected from the previous character of Mr. Eastwick's employments and pursuits.

The picture he gives of Persia, in its Social, Political and Commercial aspects—bearing in mind the extent of its territory and the wonderful fertility of its natural resources—is a very sad one—though not worse than might be given of any existing Oriental power, left to its own resources and following the bent of its own grovelling inclinations. The period immediately preceding the date of the Report had been one of severe depression. In 1860 the Persian arms had sustained a reverse and this disaster was both preceded and followed by a season of such severe scarcity that ultimately, in a winter of unusual severity, it assumed the terrible dimensions of a famine. It must have gone hard indeed with the poor inhabitants of the country when, according to Mr. Eastwick, for a time, only "the higher officials and the members of Foreign missions could procure bread."

The Government met this exigency as ignorant and barbarous Governments always do —they tried to fix a certain price for bread, which was met by the bakers adulterating the flour to such an extent, as raised their profits to what they would have been without this interference : and they next tried to force the hoards of speculators into the markets, and so frightened away the corn dealers and all supplies with them ; and articles of food such as rice which were promised to be imported from one part of the country to another, without being subjected to the ordinary taxes—were seized and taxed as usual. From the want of roads and all good means of internal communication—food was abundant in some parts of the country, while others remote from these favoured districts, were reduced to a state of starvation. Pestilence followed famine, and the cholera devasted whole districts of the country for months afterwards. Still, Persia rapidly recovered from this state of things which though distressing, was exceptional and transient ; but Mr. Eastwick does not look for much improvement in the commerce of Persia external or internal. So long as the people are subjected to the present cumbrous and barbarous system,—with "burthens and disabilities on account of religious dissent, uncertainty of landed tenures, and arbitrary exactions from cultivators and the farming of the customs,"—improvement can hardly be looked for.

As a proof of the disabilities on account of religion. Mr. Eastwick instances the case of the Parsis at Yezed and Kerman numbering upwards of a thousand families. It appears these Parsis, besides having to pay the same taxes as all other Persian subjects, have also to pay a capitation tax, which has of late been considerably raised : there are also other inequalities, and Mr. Eastwick states that about 12 per cent. of these Parsis, have migrated to Bombay since 1855, though otherwise strongly attached to the land of their birth. The system of land tenures, if system it can be called, bars all agricultural improvement. It is a system of cultivation with borrowed money, without possessing an interest in the land ; if the cultivators make improvements they do not reap the benefit of them, and the mischief of such a system is sufficiently obvious : the people never have any thing, they are barely removed above want, they can only produce the bare necessaries of life, and the purchase of foreign produce of any sort is hopeless.

The state of their manufactures is not better than their agriculture, indeed manufactures they have none, deserving the name. There was a cotton factory got up at Tehran in imitation of what is done in England, but the whole affair was so bungled and mismanaged that it has gone to ruin. Their system of farming their customs is another hindrance to all kinds of commerce. "It is a fruitful source of corruption throughout all the public departments. Subordinate officials make offerings to those above them, and reimburse themselves by demanding money of every one who has business to transact. This evil has grown to such a height that, as a general rule, nothing whatever can be done in Persia without a bribe."

The state of the currency of Persia is also brought forward as an illustration of the depressed, semi-barbarous state of the country. Though silver and gold are both to be found in Persia—the currency it is said is supplied "solely by the re-coinage of Russian money." Yet in face of all this depressing story about the state of the people and their industry—Persia has all the elements of making a great country, and of possessing a great trade, if there were hope of improvement and order in the administration of the country.

In three of the most important articles of raw produce ; silk, wool and cotton, Persia might soon be made to rival any other country whence these products are brought. The failure of the silk produce in France and Italy gave a great impetus to the production of silk in the Caspian Provinces, which, with fair play, would equal the supply of raw silk brought from China in a very short time. The effects of the American War on the production of cotton we had occasion to notice a few days back, when it was seen that Bombay imported from the Persian Gulf raw cotton in the course of two seasons to the value of Rs. 16,98,485. When some four years ago we did not import cotton from that quarter at all. The increase in the supply of wool was only second in importance to that of cotton.

As regards remedial measures for the removal of the restrictions and impediments to the expansion of Persian commerce, one of the first which Mr. Eastwick recommends, would be a more strict and accurate definition of our commercial relations with Persia, and "that the agency of the custom-house officials should be controlled by Treaty as completely as possible." Another step of progress would be the "abolition of excise and the levying of Customs only at the frontier towns. The revenue derived from internal customs is so insignificant compared with the advantages attending their abolition, that, perhaps, the Persian Government might be induced to consent to this great reform, as also to the adoption of the agency of its own officers for collecting the duties." The greatest source of improvement would, however after all, be the relief of the productive classes from the burthens and disabilities that at present grind them to the earth. Till the cultivating class is raised above the hand to mouth life it is now condemned to, no other relief measures can be of much value. But it is a difficult task to make Eastern Governments look for their own welfare, in the prosperity and happiness of their subjects.

That it would be to the advantage of both Persia and England, that English capital should be introduced into the former—there cannot be a doubt ; and that in Persia, English capital would find profitable investment, seems equally certain—but the conditions of its flowing there do not at present exist. Mr. Eastwick thinks it might be done under a guarantee system, and that if a guarrantee could be obtained, there would be no doubt, of success.

Whether a guarantee system could in present circumstance be worked successfully under such a Government as that of Persia, may be questioned—but we quite agree with Mr. Eastwick in thinking that, "with such mineral wealth, with the capability of producing cotton and wool equal to any country in the world, and with an inexhaustible supply of timber in the great forests on the Caspian, Persia ought to take, a very different place among commercial countries from that she holds at present."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

GALLE, 16*th Oct.*, 9-15 A.M.

Steamer *Azof* sailed for Cochin last night.

PONDICHERRY, 16*th Oct.*, 2-15 P.M.

Steamer *Erymanthe* anchored from Galle.

CALCUTTA.

16*th Oct.*, 4-15 P.M.

Government Paper, Four per Cent., one rupee to quarter discount.

Five per cent. seven rupees and quarter to half premium.

Five-and-half per Cent., sixteen rupees and quarter to half premium.

Exchange on London, first-class credits, two shillings and five-eighths.

Freights to London, dead weight, forty to forty-five shillings.

Jute, ninety-five to ninety-seven shillings and six pence.

Seeds eighty-seven shillings and six pence.

Grey Shirtings, fourteen by thirteen, seven pounds forty inches, nine rupees fourteen annas to ten rupees per piece.

Madapollams, thirteen by eleven, three pounds, thirty-two inches, four rupees ten annas to twelve annas per piece.

Mule Twist, number forty, good seconds, fourteen annas per morah.

Market for Piece Goods, quiet but firm.

Market for Twist, active rising market.

NEWS LETTERS.

MATHERAN, 15*th Oct.* 1863.

THE season has fairly opened up here and very prime it is. Some one brought some ice up the other day but I hear that it was found to be quite a superfluity. The temperature is very pleasant. Of course we had a sort of excuse for the Elephanta last night, and so had you. Whether or not we are to have any more seems doubtful. On the whole it was not a bad imitation. I don't know what the exact duties of the Superintendent may be, but some people arrived at the Narel Station last Saturday about 5 P.M., and could get neither tats nor a single coolie. The result was, that some who had to be in Bombay on Monday morning, took the first train back to Bombay, deeming it hardly worth while to go on Sunday morning, and so on Sunday evening. Dr. Ward, however, who got to Narel by the same train (5 P.M.,) went away sharp on a tat which had been ordered for I do not know whom. If it was not for Dr. Ward himself, it must have been a great sell for the disappointed party. One gentleman whose wife had gone up in a palkee, and who decided to return to Bombay by the next up train, had to offer a considerable bribe, to get one particular box up the Ghaut after his wife, but there was no coolie to bribe, so it was I believe taken up by a railway porter. The roads are much more forward towards good condition than they were at this time last year, but as Dr. Ward came up only on Saturday, perhaps we do not owe much of that to him. Could not the Government find a little billet for Dr. Ward at Mount Aboo or some other out of the way place ? He is very unpopular, and will become much more so as far as I can judge. It is fortunate that the wishes of people in fleated blood are not generally granted, or I will not venture to say where the Dr. would be now.

NYNEE TAL, *Sept.* 26.

ALL too soon the increasing chill gradually stealing over the evening air, warns us that, in three short weeks hence, our pleasant society will be in a state of dissolution. We cannot flatter ourselves that our little doings possess much interest for the outside world, but as the most magnificent rivers derive a portion of their mighty volume of waters from remote and tiny streams, so may we be permitted to contribute our little mite to those tributaries which swell the sum of human knowledge. Since I last wrote you the course of time has been marked by one sad event, but the course of true love, as I am informed, has run smoothly in a certain quarter. There will be a bache for the less ere long. The goddess of scandal (if there be such an absurd deity) must have fled away in disgust, for there is not a peg left for her to hang her hat on. If any one supposes that I have a personal interest in endeavouring to attract settlers to Nynee Tal, he or she is mistaken. My personal effects and real estate in the place, exclusive of the contents of my wardrobe, consist of three chairs, a footstool, odds and ends of crockery, and something short in the cellar. In fact, I am almost afraid to encourage people to think of coming up here, for I am informed that all the best houses in the station are engaged for next season. Building is going on briskly but still I know that the want of house-accommodation will be the limit to next season's immigration. In the early periods of the settlement, lands were granted or sold, unburthened by conditions as to building. The consequence is that considerable spaces remain unbuilt upon, and the proprietors speculating, no doubt, on a great rise in the value of land, do a little in the dog-in-the-manger line. The affairs of the place are managed by a Municipal Committee composed principally or wholly of the said landed aristocrats. It is evident that a body so circumstanced must have conflicting duties to perform : the first naturally towards Mammon (self), the second and minor to the public, or interlopers. Taxes are imposed and considerable sums raised for various useful and useless purposes. A portion of these taxes could scarcely be applied to better purpose than to make an accurate survey of the land, showing what has been allotted and what remains ; for this knowledge is now unattainable, unless by laborious search at the risk of breaking one's neck in a *terra incognita*, covered by fictitious claims ; and when a gentleman does select a site he cannot quietly bargain for it ; all the world must be invited to bid against him at auction, and perhaps reap the fruits of his labour. I do not know if the Municipal Committee publish their accounts ; but if at any time they can beg, borrow, or steal the money, they should remove the bazar, which occupies the best position in the place at the head of the lake (I wish it were at the bottom) ; for, not only is it a great eye-sore, but the odours which it distributes gratuitously for the benefit of the public nose are entirely unappreciated by the European portion of the community. As to the state of the roads, our Municipal Committee got on wiggling the other day in the thin guise of a very humble petition, that I shall not heap coals on their heads. I shall adduce one instance only to show that their education in the logical branch has been rather neglected. We have a fine library, got up, and kept up, by annual subscriptions from visitors ; rents and all other claims are duly paid. And what do you think ? Why ! the Municipal Committee, or a representative magnate of that body, put forth a claim of ownership to this library !

One of the most exciting events of this month was a great archery match amongst the ladies for a prize presented by the Lieutenant Governor. The ladies were handicapped on a strict calculation of their previous practice, and the closeness of the contest justified the judgment with which this was done. The struggle lay between two ladies. Out of forty-eight arrows each, forty-two had sped their flight, when the marker roars out "Mrs. —— two a head." Nervous system sh

sooner said to him on the occasion of his being (as it is said) pushed out of the house by his parents is not the same before the Court, as what he is recorded to have said before the magistrate. Before the magistrate it seems he said that prisoner told him that Kondama had been committing adultery with Moorletoom, and here that people told him she had been doing so. He apparently with much openness explains that he did not so depose before the magistrate. He had said that people were represented to him by prisoner to have told him so. The evidence is so honestly given that the Court believes this explanation to be trustworthy. The evidence of Ghasee and Rajma prisoner's parents is not consistent. The deposition of each is full of contradictory statements. The evidence of these persons and Shiradabeh which goes to shew that deceased was in bad health is of little avail. The prisoner's own story shews that the deceased was active on the day of the *Kuttool*, throwing dirt at the people, or it is quite beyond all doubt that she died next morning. There is no reason on the evidence to suppose that Baremea's family have been urged by enmity to bring a false charge of murder, against the accused. There is no proof of enmity. It is again very likely, and quite consistent with experience to find that the witnesses are willing to shield a person accused of murder, where they have no interest in seeing justice done on the murderer. Shirasaheb's evidence that a rupture would not be caused by a kicking in the stomach is quite unworthy of credit, and the evidence of the members of the Inquest is open to the same suspicion. The probabilities of the case all point to the cause of death being violent. Kondama was active when the assault of which the violence only is in dispute was committed, and next morning before dawn she was a corpse. Her disease would not have induced sudden death. The Assessors say that Kondama must have died instantaneously, if she had died in consequence of being kicked in the stomach. But the Court thinks such a conclusion not correct. It is quite reasonable to suppose that though seriously injured, the wounded person might survive till the morning. It is next to be considered what was prisoner's offence? Was it murder, or if any other offence what was it short of murder? If the deceased was ill at the time of the assault as the prisoner would have it believed, he was according to his own admission cognizant of that fact, and there can be no doubt on the evidence that his assault accelerated her death. For the idea that she might have died of cholera, is a mere assertion quite unsupported by any credible evidence that can be said in extenuation of his act. He offers no explanation. The Court differing from the Assessors finds that Durgaiee Ghasee is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of murder, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Sec. 302 of the Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Durgaiee Ghasee be hanged by the neck till he be dead. The above sentence being subject to the confirmation of the Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

RESOLUTION OF THE HIGH COURT.—The Court alter the finding to one of voluntarily causing hurt and sentence the prisoner to twelve month's rigorous imprisonment.

POONA.

WE were wrong in saying that the Commander-in-Chief was going to Mahableshwur. His Excellency and Lady Mansfield are going to Poorundhur. We believe he will also pay a visit to Carwar.—*Observer, Oct.* 15.

BENGAL.

THE navigation of the Mutlah is, after all, not entirely free from danger. The Prussian ship *Esser*, Captain Klatt, has gone down at the mouth of that river, while still in charge of the pilot. The crew were fortunately saved, but both ship and cargo are irrecoverably lost. This disaster is of a nature to damp the ardent expectations of the projectors of Canning Town, especially after all that has been said about there being a sufficient supply of pilots either in ascending or descending the Mutlah.—*Hurkaru, Oct.* 5.

THIS morning two companies of the 1st battalion of H. M.'s 13th L. I., from Dum-Dum, and the company detached at Barrackpore, move into Fort William, to take over a portion of the garrison duties from H. M.'s 43rd L. I., about to embark for New Zealand in the S. S. *Lady Jocelyn*; and on Thursday morning next, the head-quarters and remainder of the battalion will follow, to remain until its embarkation for England. H. M.'s 43rd L. I. will embark for the seat of war in New Zealand on Wednesday, and the steamer will leave on the following day, carrying about seven hundred officers and men.—*Englishman, Oct.* 5.

THE B. I. S. Navigation Company's steamer *Australian*, which has been taken up by government for the conveyance of H. M.'s 68th Regiment from Rangoon to New Zealand, will make even a better thing of it for her owners than does the *Lady Jocelyn*, taking into calculation the size and capacity of the two vessels, and their comparative cost. The *Australian* will carry her living freight at the rate of Rs. 600 a head, earning by this about Rs. 48,000.—a little and eighty thousand rupees—pretty much what the Company purchased her for, from the government which is now employing her, some few months ago.—*Id.*

CAPTAIN J. GRAHAM, of the Commissariat Department, accompanies the Governor-General's camp as commissariat officer, and Lieutenant J. V. Hunt that of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in their progresses during the ensuing cold season. We have not yet heard anything of the commissariat arrangements for the Camp of Exercise at Lahore. Some of the military stations in the Punjab will be deserted during the time the camp remains assembled; and we suppose that the commissariat officers will accompany the troops and provide for all wants with their moving canvas, which would be the least expensive arrangement to make.—*Id.*

ELSEWHERE we publish the decision of the Peninsular and Oriental Company with regard to the free transport of articles for the Bengal Agricultural Exhibition. The Secretary's letter is characteristic. When it suits the Company's purpose, implements may possibly be carried at reduced rates. "The Board of Directors feel every interest in the success of the Exhibition," and this is intended to shew that goods are only to be taken at the lower rate if there be "room on board the steamer" and when "the carriage of such articles would not deprive the Company of the opportunity of carrying other goods at full rates." The Directors further direct the Company's agents in India" that "these instructions are to be construed in a liberal spirit." The agents may possibly learn their lesson in construing but it is more than the public will.—*Id.*

HIGH COURT CALCUTTA.—OCT. 5.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

(*Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Morgan.*)

TIPPETTS *vs.* LLOYD.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff, an Assistant-Surgeon in her Majesty's Army, to recover from the defendant, Captain Lloyd, the sum of Rupees 25,000 the amount of damages alleged to have been sustained by the seduction of the plaintiff's wife. The defendant did not deny the adultery but pleaded connivance.

The Advocate General and Mr. Newmarch for the plaintiff.

Mr. Woodroffe for the defendant.

The Advocate General, in opening the case for the plaintiff, said that his client was married in London in the year 1851, and proceeded to India by the *Holmesdale* in the year 1861. The plaintiff and his wife remained for some time at Mountain's Hotel and then proceeded Up-country. They arrived at Fyzabad on the 11th January 1863. In the month of February there were races at Lucknow to which both husband and wife went together. On the 11th June plaintiff first discovered the infidelity of his wife. He had asked a gentleman named Dillon to dinner, and afterwards it was proposed that he and the plaintiff should go out to play a game of Whist. On the return home of Dr. Tippetts he found his wife in bed and the defendant in his shirt kissing her. An altercation took place, and the lady left the house with Captain Lloyd. The adultery was not denied by the defendant, who alleged connivance on the part of plaintiff, and contended that on that account the damages claimed were vindictive. Up to April last the plaintiff and the defendant were on intimate terms, but he (the learned Counsel,) submitted that unless the defendant could shew much more than appeared, there were no grounds for the line of defence taken by commission, and the line of cross-examination adopted by the defendant, clearly seemed to be to shew that the plaintiff was a party to his own dishonor. Only one witness, however, had deposed to that effect. The first witness examined was Mr. Taylor. He said "I was playing cards with Dr. Tippetts on the evening on which Mrs. Tippetts left her house. I have seen Captain Lloyd pay marked attention to Mrs. Tippetts prior to the 11th June, but not such as to call for the interference of her husband."

The second witness deposed that "the husband and wife seemed to live on affectionate terms, and that the husband did not neglect his wife." The next witness was Captain Patterson, who said: "I have known the plaintiff since May 1863; also Mrs. Tippetts, but not so intimately as her husband. I saw Mrs. Tippetts at Captain Lloyd's house the morning after the elopement. I have seen Captain Lloyd pay such marked attention to Mrs. Tippetts that I think Dr. Tippetts ought to have noticed it. One circumstance led me to suppose that Dr. Tippetts treated his wife with neglect. He asked me a few days after the occurrence whether I thought Captain Lloyd would lend him a dog cart."

He the Advocate General had no doubt the opposite side would lay great stress upon this fact, but he thought improperly, because the dog cart did not belong to Captain Lloyd, but to Captain Tidsiery, who had left it with Captain Lloyd for the use of Dr. Tippetts.

The next witness described Mrs. Tippetts's conduct as childish and frivolous, but thought it was such as the husband should have checked. The next witness said he thought the plaintiff's conduct to his wife uniformly kind and affectionate. He thought the husband shewed his wife great attention, and that he never neglected her, but on the contrary was a man of domestic habits. He noticed that Mrs. Tippetts used to walk oftener with Captain Lloyd than with any of the other Officers, but not so often as to call for remark on the part of her husband. He (the learned Advocate General) considered that the sum of all this evidence was to shew that there was no improper conduct on the part of Dr. Tippetts. He would now refer to several letters from which it would appear that the defendant was constantly attempting to have clandestine interviews. In one of them was the following:—

"MY OWN DARLING.—Although you did send me off with a flea in my ear when you thought he was coming, &c.

"My greatest pleasure is to lie with my eyes shut, and look at Nelly through my heart."

He (the learned Advocate General) would not trouble the Court with any more of the details of these letters which were sufficiently silly and disgusting.

Robert Charles Bruce.—I came out from Gravesend with Dr. Tippetts and his wife in the *Holmesdale*. I was on intimate terms with them. My wife was with me. We continued intimate in Calcutta. The plaintiff's conduct towards his wife on board ship was that of a kind and affectionate husband. I saw them till they went Up-country. His manner was always the same. I have heard Mrs. Tippetts speak of her husband in affectionate terms. She did not shew any levity of manner. She was ill on the voyage, occasionally sea sick.

Tippetts.—I am Assistant Surgeon in Her Majesty's Service, I was married at Marylebone Church, February 1, 1851. My wife's name was Ellen Watkins. We arrived in Calcutta in October 1861. We first lived at Mountain's Hotel and then at the Officer's Hospital, Little Russell Street, till January 1862. My wife was confined. The child is still living. In June 1862 I was appointed to Gwalior. I was then ordered to Agra. I was absent about six days and left my wife with Colonel Maxwell. That was the first time we had been separated. On the 8th July I took my wife to Agra. Captain Lloyd was then on leave. He joined in October. The Regiment left Agra in December 1862 for Fyzabad. Defendant had only called at my house once prior to leaving for Fyzabad. Lieutenant Ross was an intimate friend of mine. In February 1863 he went to the Races at Lucknow with myself, my wife and child. In March we had Races at Fyzabad and we were thrown very much together. That is when the intimacy commenced. I asked the defendant to dinner first on 13th April. I dined out eight times at Fyzabad—on two occasions at my Mess, on one occasion at Captain Lloyd's, once with Captain Brown. On the night of June 15 I first suspected my wife's infidelity. Mr. Dillon was dining with us that evening. My wife requested me to ask him. He was asked. We went out for a ride. He dined and went with me to the Mess House to play Whist. The party broke up at 11 or 11½. Mr. Dillon accompanied me part of the way to my house. I went to the bedroom. The door was open. The *Chick* was down. On passing through the *Chick* I saw him sitting on the edge of the bed in his shirt and trowsers. My wife was in bed. I staggered back into the Verandah and broke open the door of the Sitting Room. I met defendant and knocked him down. He fell, and getting up ran away through the door by which I entered. My wife got up and ran after defendant crying out "Tom! Tom! has he hurt you?" I told her she must leave the house immediately, and she did so with the defendant. My wife was flighty, but I never had occasion to suspect her of anything criminal before this. I had always lived on affectionate terms with her, I never noticed that defendant was paying too much attention to my wife—not more than I thought my friend should do. Defendant dined frequently with me. He abused my hospitality. There is not the slightest ground for saying that I connived at my wife's dishonour. The letters produced are in Captain Lloyd's handwriting. I found them in my wife's writing-desk the morning after the discovery. Captain Tidley told me he had left his dog cart with Captain Lloyd for my use and that when Captain Patterson arrived it should be for his use. I always used to make use of the dog-cart, to go out to balls and parties, &c. I intended to ask Captain Patterson for the dog cart and not to ask him to obtain the loan of the cart from Captain Lloyd. The Photographs produced are easily recognizable with the parties they represent. I obtained the certificate of marriage from the Clergyman at the Church.

Cross-examined.—I was married on 1st February 1861. I had been acquainted with her for five months. I met her at Winchester. She was living with her mother. I never visited at her mother's house. I became acquainted with her through a mutual friend. After she left Winchester I saw her the day before Christmas Evening. Her mother consented to the marriage. That was because I ran away with her. I was in no Regiment at Winchester. I was doing duty with the Depot. I ran away with the lady on Christmas day and married her the 1st of February. I had seduced her before her marriage. I did so unavoidably. Her uncle was a master. He was Church-warden. Another uncle was Professor and master at Salisbury. Her father was dead. The mutual friend who introduced her to me was a young lady. She used to serve at a Pastry-cook's. My wife's mother sent her away from Winchester on my account. When living with my wife before marriage we resided close to the Railway Station. When in London I took my wife to the Theatre and the Crystal Palace. I went also to the Argyle Rooms. I was accompanied by Miss Watkins. I had been in London before. I knew the character of the place well. I went there about 9 o'clock. It was at her solicitation. I do not know how she knew of the place. I should think there are very few ladies with brothers who do not know of it. I am acquainted with the Officers of the 68th Rifles. Captain Biggs spoke to me about marrying the lady. I do not think he knew her by sight. I married her at nobody's solicitation. I don't know why I did not marry her before I seduced her. I was living with her four or five days in London before marrying her. The intimacy between Captain Lloyd, my wife and myself commenced in April 1863. I first suspected my wife's infidelity on the 19th June. Before sending away my wife's things I looked into her desk, and there found the letters produced. My wife used to receive letters from Captain Lloyd when he was asked to dine, but no others. I have seen some of them. Captain Lloyd never drove my wife out in his dog cart. My wife used sometimes to go out visiting. I used to go with her. When I dined out I used to return home between 11 and 2. When I did not go out to dinner, I always remained at home. At Fyzabad I never went out to play at Whist. I cannot remember the exact words I said to Captain Patterson about the dog-cart. I used to send over to Captain Lloyd every Sunday for the dog cart to go to Church in. We sometimes sent also at other times. The dog-cart was in Captain Tidley's compound. I did not expect Captain Patterson to ask any one for the cart. I expected him simply to order the Syce to put the horse in. I never mentioned Captain Lloyd's name. Captain Lloyd was on leave to Calcutta. There were seven or eight balls while we were at Fyzabad. There was also a large picnic. I accompanied my wife always to the balls.

Major Bloomfield examined.—I am a Major in 35th Queen's Regiment. I knew Dr. Tippetts and Mrs. Tippetts. They both lived on very affectionate terms. I never saw anything to lead me to suppose the contrary.

Cross-examined.—After the defendant Dr. Tippetts spoke to me about his wife, he said, "look here my wife has gone of with that d——d scoundred Lloyd who I thought was my friend. What do you think I ought to do under the circumstances?" I said I thought he ought to sue for a divorce. He appeared very much cut up. He asked me whether I thought the Colonel would grant him leave to go to Calcutta. His manner was not that of a man regardless of his own dishonour.

Re-examined.—In my opinion he had two great reliance on his wife's honour and his friend's integrity to suspect either. Captain Lloyd has bought his steps in the Service.

The Advocate General here put in the following letter from Captain Lloyd to Mrs. Tippetts found in the lady's desk after the elopement:—

MY OWN DARLING NELLIE.—I wish it was December's pay but unfortunately it was only only last month's and I have been hard at work all the morning settling my accounts. He was here all the Morning; did not I wish. He pays, for my own pet will believe me I know when I say that I did nothing but long to be with her and talked myself about her all the morning. Pet don't say I don't love you; please don't my darling. I cant bear you to think that my whole heart is not yours, for indeed Nellie is my darling as I said the other day. I say and do things that I know I ought not, but my darling in spite of every thing I firmly believe that Nellie does love me. Yesterday I knew right well that Nellie never meant to be cool, but I could not help implying it in my letter. My darling you don't know how I treasure up every look you give me and every word you say and think them over, sometimes when I am feeling a little seedy and out of sort, I picture to myself now miserable I should be if Nellie did not care for me. My own one, Becher has just come in and wants to know who I am writing to, so I must stop. I send the cart over.

YOUR OWN LOVER.

MY OWN DARLING.—Thank you again and again for such a dear note. My own darling must blow me up when I see her for daring to doubt her love for me. Oh Nellie darling you will forgive me; my heart is nothing, so that I can almost hear it beat with delight, and all from Nellie's own darling letter. My darling I'll never leave you if you like. Oh pet if you were all my own to sit with and talk to all day how supremely happy I should be. Nellie darling it's only when I fear that I am going to lose you that I feel how terribly shall I suffer if ever the day should come. I don't know what on earth I am to do without you. My whole heart and soul is centred in Nellie. How on earth any man could say or do any thing to annoy you I can't imagine. I think if you asked me for my life I could not say you nay. If you will go to the band you must come and sit so that I may have to talk to you. I am so glad it's band night. I do so long for the time to come when I can have a look at the dearest girl in the world. Pet don't blame me for being jealous although it was not of Ross.

I can't endure the idea of your kissing any one. I know it's absurd my saying this, but Nellie my heart says it; I know that it would grieve me.

MY OWN PET,—I am so sorry that Paddock ——is very lame. His leg is swollen very much and not at all well looking. I'll try and see if I can't get another horse to put in the cart. My own darling I was very unwell when I left you last night. I did not know how much myself till I got out and commenced to walk home. I could hardly move. I am not all right yet, but I am much better, and a sight of my own darling this evening will I have no doubt do me all the good in the world. I thought as I did not see him out his morning that he had a late night—Pet I feel quite put out at not having seen you the whole day, it does appear so strange not having had a kiss from Nellie for such a long time. My own darling, ask me do I think her what she said she was last night. Darling you know I can't think anything of you but as my own life; something that I could worship. Oh pet, I cannot realize the idea that any one could say the things to you that you say he does. You make me quite miserable when you say that such is the case. My own, own darling if I had had the honor of putting that ring on your finger, I don't think that Nellie would ever have heard an unkind word from her own.

TOM.

MY PET,—You may well say what a night to pass. Darling you can't think how I longed even to see you for one, minute. Oh my pet, my heart will break if we are to be separted like this. Darling please don't doubt my love. You would not, indeed you would not, if you only knew how my whole heart longs to see you, nothing but Nellie, Nellie in my thoughts all day long. My darling I was so disappointed I did not see you at the Course last evening. I heard a cart go by and some one say that's Tippetts. I was inside in the cart and felt my heart sink. I came out as soon as possible, but not a sign of my darling could I see; even a glimpse in the distance makes my heart bound. Nellie, I don't know what to say but it will kill me if you go away. He said something last evening about going to Nynee Tal. My darling the idea of losing you made me feel so wretched and made my heart throb almost to bursting. Nellie, you can't love me better than I love you. Indeed, Tom loves you with all his whole heart.

TOM.

MY OWN DARLING PET,—Why may not I come to see you this morning. I started an hour ago intending to come and see you but your cold letter of last evening keeps haunting me telling me that it's time now to come to Nellie. So I thought if Nellie really means that she does not want me the best thing is for me to stay away. Ah pet, you would pity me if you only knew how very wretched I feel when Nellie looks coldly at me. My darling about going out to dinner last night when I was with you yesterday, I said I did not intend going, and you then asked me to dine with you which I said, I would, but afterwards you said, "Then you won't come this evening." I of course thought you did not want me, and again under the tree I said I know I shall get into a row, but I will do any thing for you; so ask me again before him. I never got the invitation but unfortunately two letters were brought to me first last evening when of course I saw why Tom was not wanted. My good darling.—By what right do I attempt to write to you like this. I cannot help it and it's now written. Nellie, if I have offended you tell me so; tell me never to see you again, and I will try and obey you though my heart would break. My darling pet, you can't conceive how very dear you are to me and how my happiness for the day depends upon the way Nellie treats me. I remember your once saying, "I wish I had never met you." I could almost wish that how the idea of seeing any one I love so very dearly, looking coldly at me is so dreadful, Nellie if you don't care for me as I believe you once did (I believe from my very heart that you did once love me,) tell me so and I will try and get away from here. It would kill me to stay and be treated coldly by you. Oh pet excuse this long and complaining letter, but my heart is very sore. Write to me darling anything, so I may have something that Nellie has touched to kiss.

My own darling,—Although you did send me off with a flea in my ear this morning, I can't help writting to you to say that he has been here all the morning playing Backgammon with Bs.—He wanted to know where I had been. My answer of course was "Ah! no where in particular." So you see darling, I sent the sweets over. I am so grieved to think that Nell is getting tired of poor me, but whatever Nell says or does shall always be right and law to me.

My own darling, I want you do something for me. When you write to me forget that there is such a word in the English language as trouble. You shall have the Cart whenever you like. I am only too glad that I have one to be able to send it to you. My own pet, you don't know how I love you, or you would not write about trouble.

YOUR OWN TOM.

MY OWN DARLING.—You ought to know that I love you with my whole heart. Oh! Nellie, if you will only believe me, my darling, I have done nothing the whole day but think of you. When I am away from you my greatest pleasure is to lie with my eyes shut and look at Nellie through my heart, my own darling pet.

YOUR OWN TOM.

In fact I should not know what to say, as it should be thinking of some one else all the time. Nellie, you frighten me often now with your getting excitement. For God's sake if you love or I should say by your love for me don't do anything dreadful; you'll kill me if you do. My darling own love, you talk of running away: come to me pet. Tom will love you and do all in his power to make you happy.

TOM.

MY DARLING NELLIE,—I send you a letter I wrote yesterday after leaving you, intending to give it to you last evening, but I had no opportunity. My own pet, I somehow got an idea into my head that I had offended you. Darling send me a line to say that it's not the case. You have no idea how miserable I have been, thinking that Nellie was annoyed about something. My darling I have to dine at the C. B. this evening. Do you remember what you asked me the other day—should sooner kiss the ground you stand on than the whole of them put together. I must shut this up as I am afraid of his going home.

YOUR OWN TOM.

Tell him to leave the answer at my house.

MY OWN DARLING NELLIE,—Fancy the stupidity of the man who brought your dear note: he quietly put it on my table. I found it at 8 o'clock. My own darling don't refuse to take the ice. I really don't care for it and would much sooner that my own pet should have a cold pig. He is here playing Backgammon. He told me the story about Mrs. Fraser which of course I was quite astonished to hear. Please don't run away with the Captain. My own darling when am I to see you again to get the long long kiss of love.

Ah pet, if I had the right to come and stay with you for ever. The idea of being obliged to leave Nellie becomes more dreadful every day. My pet, it will break my heart, I'll see you at the band.

YOUR OWN TOM.

MY OWN NELLIE,—What have I done or said that you should not let me have that long long kiss of love. You write me such dear loving notes and then when you see me almost speak, I was going to say cross, but cannot, because I really don't believe you intend to be so when I get home. I took out your last dear note and read it over and over and kissed it. Nellie does write as if she cared for me and it is such comfort when I feel my face getting long, to take out all your notes and read them and kiss them and press them to my heart until I feel happy. Nellie I can't bear to see you look and smile on any one but Tom. I know it's very absurd but darling you would forgive me if you knew it wring my heart. I know you must think Tom a great goose but as Byron says, "But who alas can love and then be wise." I am sure its a true saying as far as I am concerned, as I say things sometimes and ask questions that I know offend you, but for the life of me I can't help it. Nellie would not be offended if she would only believe how fearfully I love you. In your dear note of yesterday you say that we have not had that long long kiss of love. Oh you for several days and to-day you refused me pet. I hope I have not done anything to annoy you; it cuts me to the very heart to think so. Nell whatever I say or do anything to offend you whisper to yourself I must forgive Tom, for I know he loves me better than any thing else in the whole world; for indeed indeed I do darling and would sooner cut my hand off than do the slightest thing to annoy you. How on earth I am to live if you go away. I cant bear to think such a thing possible. The slightest mention of such a thing makes me feel so wretched! Seeing my darling morning and evening is not half often enough for me, but what will I do when day after day passes away and not a sight of darling Nell. I often think that the only thing left for me will be a jump from the top of the Racket Course. Nellie don't think from this note that I don't believe that you love me for, I do really believe that you care for me, love me I should say I feel so happy when I say that, Nellie love me Nellie I am very jealous of that love you have some one else to share it with, but you are all in all to my first and only love so help me.

YOUR OWN FOOLISH LOVING TOM.

My own darling,—Is it not too bad that I cannot come over to see you, but I must tell you the reason; it is another case of narrow escape. I had left him at Mess and was just starting off to my own pet when something put it into my head to go home first. Just as I was leaving the house in my lal walks, calling for me I wonder if he came to see where I had gone to. He is here now. He has just caught me having a long conversation with myself (all about my own darling that's never out of my head for one minute) and was very anxious that I should tell him what I was saying. My own Nellie I feel so proud of you when I look at you in Church, looking fifty times as handsome as the whole of them put together, and its dear mouth did look as if it wanted to be kissed. I knew I wanted one very much. I am not so sure that one would have done—have been I fancy something like our leave taking. I am so fond of a kiss when Nellie gives me one from her very heart. My own darling it did grieve me so much last evening at the Mess. Seeing you in pain I left. I could have done anything in the world to relieve you but my pet I had to stand by and try to look as if my very heart was not yearning to do something for you. Oh I find it very hard to restrain myself sometimes and not burst out with my own darling Nellie, I am afraid to keep this longer in case he might take it into his head to be off, I'll keep him if possible until I get your answer, or perhaps it would be better to send salam and write to me some other time I know my pet is all alone, but darling you know I should have been with you long ago if he was not here. I wonder who he thinks I am writing to.

YOUR OWN TOM.

The following evidence taken by Interrogatories on Commission was then put in:—

Interrogatories for the examination of Witnesses on behalf of the plaintiff.

1. Are you acquainted with the plaintiff, and whether intimately or not, and how long have you been on terms of intimacy with him?

2. Were you acquainted with Ellen Tippetts, the wife of the plaintiff, and whether intimately or not, and how long were you acquainted to walk home.

3. Have you been during any and what periods of time in the habit of seeing the plaintiff and his wife Ellen together, and were you in the habit during such periods of seeing them frequently together? Did you visit at the plaintiff's house during any and what period, while his wife Ellen was living with him, and did you visit frequently or not, and where was the plaintiff living when you so visited at his house?

4. Did the manner of the plaintiff towards his wife Ellen when you saw them together appear to you that of an affectionate husband, or what was his manner towards his said wife, and was this uniformly his manner when you saw him and his wife together?

5. Upon what terms did the plaintiff and his wife live during such period of time as you knew them, and what were your means of judging?

6. Did you ever see Ellen the wife of the plaintiff, after she left the house of her husband, and if so on or about what date or dates? in what house was she then living, and was the defendant living in the same house, and was that house the house of which the defendant was then master?

7. What was the general behaviour of the plaintiff towards his wife Ellen and of his said wife towards him as far as you could from a judgment previous and up to the 19th June last, and what were your opportunities of forming a judgment?

8. Were the habits of the plaintiff as far as you know domestic or otherwise? Was he in the habit of dining out frequently or otherwise? Did he in any and what way, to your knowledge, neglect or illtreat his wife Ellen?

9. Did the plaintiff play at Whist with you or in your presence on the night of the 19th of June last, and if so when and up to what hour and when did plaintiff leave the house where he was so playing and why did he leave and where did he go to on leaving?

Interrogatories for the Cross examination of Plaintiff's witnesses on Commission.

Did you observe that the defendant paid marked attentions to the plaintiff's wife to the knowledge of the plaintiff while at Fyzabad and before the 19th of June, and if so were the attentious so paid so marked, or otherwise of such a character, as in your opinion should have called for the interference of a husband who was careful of his honour?

If you are personally aware of any conduct or language of the plaintiff which in your opinion evinced either knowledge or suspecion on the plaintiff's part of defendant's intimacy with his wife before the 19th of June, or indifference to his dishonor after the 19th June, state the same and the circumstances as specifically as your memory will permit?

I. Thomas Rumbald Taylor of Fyzabad aforesaid, a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Indian Army doing duty with Her Majesty's 35th Regiment of Foot, being produced, sworn and examined on behalf and part of the plaintiff, deposeth as follows:—

To the 1st Interrogatory I say my name is Thomas Rumbald Taylor, and that I am twenty two years of age, and I am a Lieutenant doing duty with Her Majesty's 35th Regiment of Foot, and now stationed at Fyzabad, and that I have known the plaintiff Dr. Tippetts for about a year intimately.

To the 2nd Interrogatory I say that I have known Mrs. Tippetts for about the same time I have known her husband, but not intimately.

To the 3rd Interrogatory I say that I have frequently seen the plaintiff and his wife together and occasionaly visited them, first when they lived in a tent, and subsequently when they lived in a house in the Cavalry lines at Fyzabad.

To the 4th Interrogatory I say that I always thought the plaintiff's manner to his wife was very kind and attentive.

To the 5th Interrogatory I say that the plaintiff and his wife appeared to me to be on very good terms whenever I was in their presence.

To the 6th Interrogatory I say that I never saw the wife of the plaintiff after she left his house.

To the 7th Interrogatory I say that the plaintiff's conduct to his wife was kind and considerate, and I never remarked any thing as to her conduct towards her husband which I should call otherwise. My opportunities of judging consisted in meeting them occasionally.

To the 8th Interrogatory I say that the plaintiff was not a very domestic man: he was fond of bachelor society and sometimes dined out, but he did not neglect his wife nor to the best of my knowledge did he illtreat her.

Cross examined.—To the 1st Cross Interrogatory I say that the defendant did pay Mrs. Tippets marked attention before the 19th June, in the presence of the plaintiff and myself. Her conduct might have been considered as childish and frivolous only, but at the same time I think it was the husband's duty to have interfered.

I. Charles John Patterson of Fyzabad aforesaid, a Captain in Her Majesty's 35th Regiment of Foot, being produced, sworn and examined on the part and behalf of the plaintiff deposeth as follows:—

To the 1st Interrogatory I say that my name is Charles John Patterson and that I am 34 years of age, and that I am a Captain H. M. 35th Regiment of Foot, and am now stationed at Fyzabad. I have known the plaintiff since May 1863, but not very intimately.

To the 2nd Interrogatory I say that I have known Mrs. Tippetts for the same length of time but not so well.

To the 6th Interrogatory I say that I saw Mrs Tippetts on the 20th or 21st of June, the morning after the elopement, in the house of which Captain Lloyd was the master, and Captain Lloyd was living there at the time.

Cross-examined—To the 1st Interrogatory I say that did observe that Captain Lloyd paid marked attention to Mrs. Tippetts in the presence of her husband at Fyzabad, and before the 19th of June, and so marked that I think any husband ought to have interferred.

To the 2nd Cross Interrogatory I say that I cannot depose to the first point in this question. As regards the 2nd part I say that the manner in which, Dr. Tippetts spoke of his wife after the elopement evinced indifference on his part to his dishonor. One circumstance I must mention. A day or two after the elopement Dr. Tippetts in a conversation with me asked me if I thought Captain Lloyd would lend him (the plaintiff a dog cart of which he (the defendant) was then in charge to carry him (the plaintiff) the first stage on the Lucknow road to expedite his journey to Calcutta. My reply was, "I don't think so as he would only be giving you a stick to break his own head with."

I. Edward Francis Browne of Fyzabad aforesaid, a Captain in Her Majesty's 35th Regiment of Foot, being produced, sworn and examined on the part and behalf of the plaintiff, deposed as follows:—

To the 1st Interrogatory I say that my name is Edward Francis Browne and that I am 27 years of age, and and that I am a Captain in Her Majesty's 35th Regiment of Foot, and am now stationed at Fyzabad. I have known the plaintiff since November 1862 sather insimately.

To the 2nd Interrogatory I say that I have known Mrs. Tippetts the same time as I have known her husband, but not so intimately.

To the 3rd Interrogatory I say that I have frequently seen the plaintiff and his wife together and occasionaly visited them, first when they lived in a tent, and subsequently when they lived in a house in the Cavalry lines at Fyzabad.

To the 4th Interrogatory I say that I always thought the plaintiff's manner to his wife was very kind and attentive.

To the 5th Interrogatory I say that the plaintiff and his wife appeared to me to be on very good terms whenever I was in their presence.

To the 6th Interrogatory I say that I never saw the wife of the plaintiff after she left his house.

To the 7th Interrogatory I say that the plaintiff's conduct to his wife was kind and considerate, and I never remarked any thing as to her conduct towards her husband which I should call otherwise. My opportunities of judging consisted in meeting them occasionally.

To the 8th Interrogatory I say that the plaintiff was not a very domestic man: he was fond of bachelor society and sometimes dined out, but he did not neglect his wife nor to the best of my knowledge did he illtreat her.

Cross examined.—To the 1st Cross Interrogatory I say that the defendant did pay Mrs. Tippets marked attention before the 19th June, in the presence of the plaintiff and myself. Her conduct might have been considered as childish and frivolous only, but at the same time I think it was the husband's duty to have interfered.

To the 2nd Cross Interrogatory I say that I cannot depose.

1. Robert Hill Ross of Fyzabad aforesaid, Lieutenant and Adjutant of Her Majesty's 35th Regiment of Foot being produced, sworn and examined on the part and behalf of the plaintiff deposeth as follows:—

To the 1st Interrogatory I say that my name is Robert Hill Ross and that I am 41 years of age, and that I am a Lieutenant and Adjutant in Her Majesty's 35th Regiment of Foot, and now stationed in Fyzabad have known plaintiff since or August 1852. Since January last I have known him intimately.

To the 2nd Interrogatory I say that I have known Mrs. Tippetts, the same time I have known her husband, and since January I have also known her intimately.

To the 3rd Interrogatory I say that since January last I have frequently seen the plaintiff and his wife riding and walking together. I visited the plaintiff's house at Agra and at his house in the Cavalry lines at Fyzabad four or five times.

To the 4th interrogatory I say that the manner of the plaintiff towards his wife on every occasion I saw them appeared to be most affectionate.

To the 5th Interrogatory I say that on one occasion I travelled from Lucknow to Seetapoor, from Seetapoor back to Lucknow and on to Fyzabad, by Dak with the plaintiff and his wife, and that judging from what I then saw the plaintiff's conduct to his wife was kind and attentive.

To the 6th Interrogatory I say that I never saw Mrs. Tippetts after she left her husband.

To the 7th Interrogatory I say that I left the station on the 16th of May and I did not return till the 24th of June.

I already mentioned my opportunities of judging and up to my leaving the plaintiff and his wife seemed to live as a husband and wife should do.

To the 8th Interrogatory I say that as far as I know the habits of the plaintiff were domestic. Beyond meeting him on one or two occasions at the Mess table I am not aware that plaintiff was in the habit of dining out much alone, and he never to my knowledge in any way neglected or ill-treated his wife.

Cross examined.—To the 1st Cross Interrogatory I say that for a short time before my leaving, on the 16th of May. I remarked that Mr. Tippetts used to walk more frequently with Captain Lloyd than with other gentlemen, but not so as to necessitate the interference of her husband.

To the 2nd Cross Interrogatory I cannot depose.

I Charles Henry Telson Marshall of Fyzabad aforesaid a Lieutenant in her Majesty's Indian Army doing duty with Her Majesty's 35th Regiment of Foot, being produced, sworn and examined on the part and behalf of the plaintiff deposeth as follows:—

To the 1st Interrogatory I say that my name is Charles Henry Telson Marshall and that I am 22 years of age, that I am a Lieutenant doing duty with Her Majesty's 35th Regiment of Foot, and am now stationed at Fyzabad and that I have known the plaintiff since May 1863, but not very intimately.

To the 2nd Interrogatory I say that I have known Mrs. Tippetts for the same length of time but not so well.

To the 6th Interrogatory I say that I saw Mrs Tippetts on the 20th or 21st of June, the morning after the elopement, in the house of which Captain Lloyd was the master, and Captain Lloyd was living there at the time.

Cross-examined—To the 1st Interrogatory I say that did observe that Captain Lloyd paid marked attention to Mrs. Tippetts in the presence of her husband at Fyzabad, and before the 19th of June, and so marked that I think any husband ought to have interferred.

To the 2nd Cross Interrogatory I say that I cannot depose to the first point in this question. As regards the 2nd part I say that the manner in which, Dr. Tippetts spoke of his wife after the elopement evinced indifference on his part to his dishonor. One circumstance I must mention. A day or two after the elopement Dr. Tippetts in a conversation with me asked me if I thought Captain Lloyd would lend him (the plaintiff a dog cart of which he (the defendant) was then in charge to carry him (the plaintiff) the first stage on the Lucknow road to expedite his journey to Calcutta. My reply was, "I don't think so as he would only be giving you a stick to break his own head with."

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE are sorry to learn that that the Troops at Peshawur are suffering a good deal just now from sickness.—*Lahore Chronicle, Oct.* 7.

THE Jaghear of Mahomed Azim, the new ruler of Cabool, has, we are informed, been increased by a lac of Rupees per annum. After this we don't expect to hear any thing more of wars or rumours of wars from that quarter for some time at least.—*Id.*

WE hear that that Colonel Hope, H. M. 71st Light Infantry, will command the Column now being assembled at Nowshera, intended for the pacification of the Sittana fanatics.—*Id.*

IT is reported that the 3rd, 5th, and 6th Punjab Irregulars now on the march from Kohat to Peshawur will form part of the Force now assembling at Nowshera.—*Id.*

THE following troops have received orders for service:—

14th N. I.
20th N. I.
32nd N. I.
11th Bengal Cavalry, (wing).

The above marched out of Peshawur on the morning of the 4th for the Hazara frontier.

A light field battery of European Artillery under Lieutenant Clarke marched on the 5th.

The 71st Highlanders will march as soon as carriage can be procured, and also the 51st probably.

Besides the above the 3rd, 5th and 6th Punjab Irregulars under Colonel Vaughan proceed to the scene of action, where are already stationed the 101st Europeans, De Bude's Battery of Artillery and other troops.

We make no comments on the above as readers can draw their own inferences.—*Id.*

SOME sympathy having been expressed in the English papers, with the lamented and lamented Messaline of the Punjaub, who was buried like a dog it is as well to require what is the family custom of Maharaja Runjeet Singh on this subject. Maharaja Runjeet Singh was burnt outside the Lahore

to the tickling of mere wonderment. Still the poet and the novelist often require for the working out of their designs great flexibility of incident, sudden surprises, startling coincidences, and the only way of obtaining this flexibility, without calling the attention to it which is foreign to the purposes of art, is by withdrawing the incidents from the conditions of life with which we are familiar and throwing over them the haze of distance. The same incidents which in a sensation novel excite great surprise because they are mixed up with familiar life and are measured by that standard, would, if transferred to a historical novel, excite little surprise, and would not, therefore, distract the attention from matters more important than plot. The action of *Macbeth* is not melodramatic; but it would be so if transferred to a modern play.

If history is thus useful to the novelist it has also its disadvantages. Everybody knows what a large space in event the most serious fictious comedy is expected to fill. A story requires brightlights; laughter must come to the relief of tears; and passion must by balanced by jest. But historical comedy is the most difficult of all things to create, and is rarely satisfactory. It is the very nature of the comic to be capricious and in this it differs from the tragic. Passion is one, but humour is manifold. The passions of all men and all nations and all times are alike, but one man's idea of what is comical differs from another's; nations do not agree in their sense of humour, and the wit of one generation is stale to the next. An Englishman complains that the Scotch do not understand wit; a Frenchman complains that the English take their pleasure very sadly. So it continually happens. There is nothing which a man so easily dents as the existence of a sense of humour out of his own little circle. People believe that beyond their own club of friends there may exist goodness, wisdom, truth, and all the virtues under heaven, but there is a wonderful tendency in human nature to regard the jocular sense as a private possession, and to see no fun in the amusements of our neighbours. An author who reproduces the life of the Italians in the end of the 15th century has the difficulty of reviving a comic sense that belongs not merely to the past, but also to a foreign race. It is almost an impossibility. The comic scenes in *Romola* are, we believe, as good as it is possible for any living writer to invent; nevertheless, they are not brilliant. The chief comic personage is a barber named Nello, who is very talkative, and who amuses his customers with an elaborate Florentine joke, to which a whole chapter is devoted. He too easily suggests the barber of the opera-stage; but we do not blame "George Eliot" on this account. What was she to do but fall back upon some well-known type of character? Her task was so difficult that we know not any one who has quite succeeded in it; and here, indeed, is the stong point of the French critics who objected to the mixture of tragedy and comedy. Tragedy in their view almost always implied a historical subject. The tragic incidents of a historical event it is always possible to reprduce; a faithful reproduction of its comic elements has defied art. Even Shakspeare's management of historical comedy is insufficient. Falstaff is not a case in point, for he is an Englishman. See what Shakspeare does when he leaves English ground, goes to Rome, and gives us the humours of a Roman mob, or the jollity of Roman patricians. It is impossible that he should wholly fail; but, on the other hand, has he wholly succeeded?

We have not spared the faults of *Romola*. It is the least perfect of "George Eliot's" works, and yet it is the greatest. It is an irritating experience that which so often comes to us in art, that increase of beauty is purchased with increase of defect. The fault in this case belongs not so much to the artist as to her choice of subject. If a novelist selects an historical theme, he must take it with the inconveniences as well as the benefits of history. "George Eliot" no doubt counted the cost, and, for the sake of the moral dignity to which history could help her, was content to accept whatever loss might be felt in remoteness of interest. Nor by those who can enter into the spirit of her high argument will this remoteness be felt as a serious drawback. On the contrary, minds of a strong religious bias will feel towards the work something more than the admiration which is given to a novel; they will accept it as a revelation of their secret struggles, and will cherish it as religious people cherish all that belongs to their spiritual life.

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE PRUSSIAN CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

(Ost-Deutsche Post, Vienna, September 6.)

The Prussian Government has just played a great trump. It has dissolved the Chamber of Deputies! At any other time and under ordinary circumstances we should see in this step the natural consequence of the dissension between the representatives of the nation and the Crown. But the explanation with which the Prussian Government has accompanied this step gives it quite another character; the event acquiring thereby a significance which threatens to be very fatal for all Germany, and which is doubtless at this moment engaging the attention of all the Cabinets of Europe.

The Prussian Ministry, in fact, gives as its reason for the dissolution of the House at this moment, "the attempts made with reference to the reform of the Confederation, the object of which is to rob the Prussian State of that position in Germany and Europe which is its well-merited inheritance."

These are grave and venomous words which receive their illustration by some sentences which follow, in which the attempt is made to stir up the passions of the Prussian people. "It will be necessary," the words run, "for the subjects of Prussia to show at the approaching elections that no political differences of opinion are deep enough to endanger the unitedness of the people and their unshakeable loyalty to the reigning house at the time such attempts are being made against the independence and dignity of Prussia."

The more falsely and monstrously the attitude and views of the German Confederation towards Prussia is depicted, the more clearly we see the attitude which Herr von Bismarck thinks of taking in the matter of the Congress of Princes. He openly defies them.

At first glance it may appear as if a great election manœuvre were at the bottom of all these high-sounding words; and in part this is indisputably the case. Herr von Bismarck had got into a fix with the representatives of the people. A dissolution of the Chamber and fresh elections, with the disposition hitherto prevailing amongst the public, would have produced no real alteration in the composition of the House of Deputies; the same men would have been re-elected in greater majority. Herr von Bismarck, therefore, is trying to make political capital for his Parliamentary necessities out of present circumstances. An attack is talked about on the independence and position of Prussia, ... in the hope of showing the necessity for a large army, and that whilst the warlike feeling thus roused prevails men will be elected who will vote the organization of the army with flying colours.

Admitting, then, that this is the chief object of the Prussian Ministry, this even is connected with great danger to peace in Germany; for it is clear that during the two months in contemplation, as well as during the two months more which will elapse before the budget can be voted by the new Chamber, Herr, von Bismarck will endeavour to keep the people in this humour. To this end, all means will be employed to excite the people of Prussia and to feed the warlike feeling. We may expect that the next notes to Austria, and probably other German States, will contain a strong infusion of that "blood and iron" policy which has been the dream of the Bismarck Ministry ever since it has been in office. Perhaps even we shall see ambassadors recalled, troops raised, and such-like things happen. But, now, when we have just been celebrating the return of the Emperor after his attempt to mend the relations of the German States and to reconcile the claims of the German people with the rights of princes by a moderate reform, it is not wish to paint the picture of the future too blackly; still, we cannot refrain from expressing our aversion to the man who is at the head of the Prussian Goveramenst, and whom it does not become to throw the apple of discord amongst the German States to promote the interests of his party.

Our only hope is that the Prussian nation will not be inveigled by the sonorous phrases of Tory patriotism into a suicidal policy. A war under Bismarck would be a war for universal reaction; and woe to the Prussian people if they were victorious under such a leader! The victory of their arms would be the defeat of their freedom. Russia and Imperial France would be their allies. What they would probably gain, however, by such a course we cannot see, but what they would certainly lose is perfectly clear to us.

Business Announcements.

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Sponges, Hair Brushes (Gosnell & Co.), Towels, Looking Glasses, Thermometers, American Stereoscopes for 12, 25, and 50 views, and a great variety of fancy goods, which deserve to be seen.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, of Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ARNEILLY, Treasurer.
Captain TURNER, Secretary.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE!
PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.
BRYANT & MAY'S
PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND CIGAR LIGHTS. LIGHT ONLY ON the BOX. The Patent Safety Match affords an instantaneous light as readily as common matches, whilst it is entirely free from all their dangerous properties.

Patent Safety Matches in neat slide boxes.

Patent Safety Vestas in paper slide boxes, and in japanned tin boxes of 100, 250 and 500.

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All orders made payable in London will receive immediate attention.

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HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—Mrs. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. Mrs. Fraser's method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and reason on the facts she is transmitting up. The neglect of this mode of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, indeed missionary and astonishing. Programmes containing a rational of the course of study, the hours of recitation, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. Crosskey, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

Business Announcements.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE has the pleasure to apprize his kind customers, that he has just received Overland and direct from Paris, Kid Gloves, white and colored, for ladies and gentlemen; Ribbons, broad and narrow; Alexandra Curls and Head Dresses; Ladies' Kid Boots and Shoes; white Glace Silk in variety; Gold and Jet Brooches and Bracelets; Spanish Lace Shawls; Princess Royal Corsets; superior Lawn Handkerchiefs; Tarletan, white and colored; and other articles too numerous to mention, of which he solicits an inspection.

No. 20, Medow Street.

MESSRS. BANAJEE MERWANJEE & Co., MILLINERS.

(Next door to Messrs. Henderson & Co., Photographers.)

BEG RESPECTFULLY to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen at the Presidency and outstations, that they have just received per Overland Mail the following new stock of goods, all of which are of the best quality, and latest fashion, and would beg to solicit the favor of an early inspection, viz:—

For Ladies.—Spanish Lace Shawls, Black and White Lace falls, White, Black, and Colored Boots, and Shoes, Blue, Rose, and Scarlet Crape, Blue, Drab, and Pink Lama, Plain and Half Mourning Cap Fronts, White, and colored Bonnet, Ribbons, with Cord Edge, Black Silk Velvet Ribbons from 1 to 4 inches wide, Black and White Dress Laces, Fancy Gilt, and Black Jet Buttons, —Artificial flowers, &c.

For Gentlemen.—Patent Calf and Morocco Grecian slippers, Kid Top Boots with Wrinkled Fronts, and Patent Calf Golosbed Canvas Slippers with Woolla to Work, &c.

For Children.—Boots and Shoes of all sizes.

Electro Galvanic Machine, and air tight Japan Tin Boxes, &c. &c.

JUST LANDED ex *Bolden Lawn*—

Single Perambulators with Apron		Rs.	28
Do.	Do. best	"	36
Do.	Do. Imitation Cane Sides	"	36
Do.	Do. Carpet lined	"	40
Do.	Do. with Hood, best	"	50
Double Perambulators, with Apron		"	32
Do.	Do. Do.	"	35
Do.	Do. best	"	38
Do.	Do. Imitation Cane Sides	"	40
Do.	Do. With Hood, best	"	65
Do.	Do. best Imitation Cane Sides.	"	54

CLOCKS.

American 1 day Clocks		Rs.	8
Do. 1	Do.	"	15
Do. 1	Tudor Clocks with Alarm	"	14
Do. 8	Do. do.	"	20

Gentlemen's Tool Chests from Rs. 16 to 44 Each.

Hook Hazel Sticks, Perl'd Oaks, White Thorns with Boxwood Hook, MalaccaSticks, Partridge Sticks, &c., Child's Trap Bat and Ball, Foot Balls, Painted Balls, &c. &c.

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Best Treble Bats		Rs.	5 0
Do. Double do.		"	3 12
Do. Youth's do.		"	3 0
Do. do. do.		"	2 8
Do. All Cane, Spring Handle Bats		"	11 0
Do. Malacca, do. do.		"	8 0
Do. Man's Mate No. 1 do.		"	5 0
Do. Boys' Bats, various prices.			
Do. Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled		"	6 8
Do. Boys' do. various prices.			

MAGNETIC MACHINES, Rs. 25 to 70 each.

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TILL OR DRAWERS size 2½ and 2¾ in. each..... Rs. 10 0

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STRAIGHT; *To screw on Flat.* *** (*To let in Flush.*) CUT; ins. ea.... 3¾ & 4, 10 8
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No. 00	— 7	"	3½	"	"	"	20
No. 1	— 9	"	5¾	"	"	"	21
No. 2	—9 ¾	"	6	"	3¾	"	23
No. 3	—10¾	"	6	"	4	"	25
No. 4	—12	"	7	"	4½	"	30
No. 5	—13	"	8	"	5¾	"	32

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No. 2	—15¾	"	9¾	"	6¾	"	" 28
No. 3	—17¾	"	10¾	"	7¾	"	" 33
No. 4	—19	"	12¾	"	7¾	"	" 39

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No. 1	—13¾	long,	9¾	wide,	8¾	deep	each Rs. 23
No. 3	—16¾	"	10¾	"	11	"	" 30
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WINES of very superior quality.

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Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

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Do. Do. Do.	second class	"	75
Gold Hunting Watches, by John Jones, 338 Strand, London,		"	185
Do. Do. Do.	second class	"	175
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Do. Do. Do.	second class	"	55
Best made Gold Hunting Lever Watches, by Benoit, warranted		"	85
Do. Do. Do.	second class	"	75
Best made Silver Hunting Lever by Benoit		"	40
Do. Do. Do.	second class	"	35
Best made Gold Levers, by Peter		"	60
Do. Do. Do.	second class	"	55
Best made Silver Watches, by Peter		"	35
Do. Do. Do.	second class	"	30
Geneva Watches, Gold and Silver, by other makers from		Rs. 15 to	30
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Ladies' Gold, Silver, and Gilt, Waist Buckles.			
Large assortment Palinquin Carriage Clocks, from		Rs. 50 to	60
Round Tent Clocks, to go in any position, 3¾ inch in diameter		"	25
Ladies and Gentleman's Dressing Cases.			
Gentleman's Canteens, with Goblet Knife, Fork and Spoon, complete.			
Musical Cigar-holders, a very pretty article.			
Opera Glasses, Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Meerschaum, and Brier Wood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Perpetual Calendars, Paper-Weights, Silver Salt and Mustard Pots, Spoons, &c. &c.			
Ladies' Companions in mother-o'pearl from 10 to 25.			
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Knight Templar Suits		Rs.	30
Royal Arch do.		"	30
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Do. " Sash.		"	15
Rose Croix Jewels.		"	10
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Royal Arch Border Locket Jewels		"	30
Kt. of Malta Cross white Enamel		"	15
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J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
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THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in—
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 " 26.
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Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE—TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.

THE undersigned are now prepared to take orders for this celebrated Beer of which they will have full supplies coming to hand after the rains.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Sole Agents for Messrs. John & Robert Tennent.
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Bombatmber 186?e. 2nd Sepg.

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We respectfully request attention to the caution inserted in former advertisements against spurious Wines sold as Chillingworth's. Orders should be addressed to
JEWUNJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,
Bombay, 18th May 1863. No. 1, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons, Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs.	21	0 per dozen
" " Ditto in Pints	"	11	8 "
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BARCLAY AND PERKINS PORTER in Casks of 34 doz., for Rupees 14 per Cask.
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Superior Breakfast CLARET	Rs.	33	per dozen.
Larose Medoc		14	"
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BRANDY—fine old Cognac		18	"
SHERRY—Ritchie's celebrated Pale Sherry		12	"
VERMUTH of the well-known manufacturers, Messrs. Noilly, Prat & Co.		18	"

Apply at the Office, or at the Godowns of
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FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of Actios & Worthington, of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs.	40
Do. MOSELLE,	do.	"	36
SHERRY, Superior Pale,	do.	"	30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	"	28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	"	26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	"	30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	"	8

FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.

MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs.	28
OLD HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	"	25
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	"	22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	"	24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	"	28
Do. do. do.	do.	"	18
Do. do. St. Estephe (Bombay bottled)	do.	"	15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	"	25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to
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CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London Bordeaux and Rheims.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

Claret	No. 1	Rs. per doz. Black Capsule	"	35
	" Pts.		"	18
	No. 2	Blue	"	30
	" Pts.		"	16
	No. 3	Yellow	"	26
	" Pts.		"	14
	No. 4	Green	"	22
	" Pts.		"	12
	Medoc	Red	"	17
	" Pts.		"	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co	per 2 dozen Pts	"	40
	Brand C. & Co.		"	32
	"	per 2 dozen Pts	"	34
	Sparkling Nonpareil		"	40
	"	per 2 dozen Pts	"	32
Moselle	Sparkling 1st Quality		"	32
	"	per 2 dozen Pts	"	32
	Sparkling Nonpareil		"	40
	"	per 2 dozen Pts	"	32
Hock	Sparkling 1st Quality		"	32
	"	per 2 dozen Pts	"	32
	Black Seal		"	25
	"	Pts.	"	15
Por	Amontillado	Black Seal	"	32
	Pale Amoroso		"	30
Sherry	Light Golden	Green	"	28
	Pale	Brown	"	26
	Pale	Yellow	"	22
	Pale	White	"	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)				32
" " (Yellow ")				30
Gin Old Tom				20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt				22
Rum, Old Jamaica				20
Curacoa	Brown	in Glass Bottles		32
	"	Pts.		21
	White	Bottles		42
	"	Pts.		21
Maraschino Di Zara				40
"		Pts.		21
Cherry Brandy				30
"		Pts.		15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
Bombay, April 1863. 40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay

Insurances, &c.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on Dwelling and Warehouses within and outside the Fort Walls.

For particulars apply to
LECKIE & Co., Agents Sun Fire Office.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE;
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720, for Insuring; BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, AND VESSELS IN PORT,

FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorised to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established, A.D., 1838.
[Capital £500,000.
Accumulated Fund £70,000. Revenue about £300,000.
New Business progressing at the rate of upwards of £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices: The "With Profits" Rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers on that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage, independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

The SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been very materially reduced.

For further particulars, Forms, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
Bombay, 10th October 1863.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £2000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year 1858.....£196,148
Do. do. 1859..... 228,314
Do. do. 1860..... 262,977
Do. do. 1861..... 292,402

Reserved Fund, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITUEE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Life Branch.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurances with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 14th October 1860.

MESSRS. THEODORE DEFFEZ & Co.
WINE, BRANDY, & GENERAL MERCHANTS, COMMISSION & SHIPPING AGENTS.
BORDEAUX, FRANCE.

BEG to inform their Indian Friends and the Public generally, that they are prepared to execute orders for French and other European produce at the very lowest rates. In order to ensure prompt attention all orders should be accompanied by Bills on, or references to, Firms in England or France.

Reference in Bombay Mr. DHUNJEERBHOY DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE MAMA.

Auction Announcements.

BENNETT & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of Grey Piece Goods, Twists, &c. &c.

By order of the Official Assignee, in re Jemsetjee Pallonjee:

A few bottles and pints of Beer, Copper Weights, Globe Lamps, Glasses, empty Bottles, Tables, Benches, &c.

2 Cases 200 Pieces T. Red Print Mull.
6 Do. 720 dozen Assorted Combs.
100 Kegs 1 cwt. each White Lead.
9 Tierces of best Salted Pork.
9 Do. Do. Beef.

AT 1 P. M.

A high caste silver-colored handsome Arab Horse, has been ridden as a hunter and charger, goes in single and double harness, very quiet and free from vice; also a handsome English-built self-driving Phaeton with German silver mounted Harness.

A Bay Shigram Horse.
Any other Carriages and Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ARTICLES SAVED FROM THE WRECK OF THE LATE SHIP "PATTERSON."

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 3 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to PUBLIC AUCTION at their rooms, the following saved from the wreck of the late ship *Patterson*, viz:—

Lying at Peerwaddy in Salsette, Karanga Talooks.

1 Beam and one piece of wreck.

Lying at Nayagaum in Salsette.

1 Large lower beam with two small ones attached.
2 Pieces Masts.
1 do Deck Planking.
1 Beam.

Lying at Elephanta.

1 Mast, 2 Spars, 1 Beam, 1 Spar.
Lying at Oorun.
1 broken Spar.

AUCTION SALE OF A CONSIGNMENT OF VERY SUPERIOR EUROPE FURNITURE, FIRST-CLASS LAMPS, MAGNIFICENT PIER GLASSES, VALUABLE CLOCKS, STATUARIES, VASES, &c., AT TARDEO, OPPOSITE THE POLICE CHOWKEE.

On MONDAY, the 19th, TUESDAY, the 20th, WEDNESDAY, the 21st, and THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., at 12 A. M., respectively, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to PUBLIC AUCTION at Tardeo, in the premises formerly known as the family house of the late DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE MAMA, Esq., a large and extensive consignment of very valuable Europe and English Furniture, Plate, Plated Glass and Porcelain Ware, &c. &c. The same comprises two very valuable Plate Chests, complete, with a service of Silver, Rosette Pattern Spoons and Forks for 24, a handsome silver richly Damascene engraved, Exhibition Pattern Tea Service, containing Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugar Basins with covers, and Milk or Cream Jugs with jointed covers. Butter Cooler, a 18 in. Renaissance engraved Silver Bread Basket, Silver Pierced Cruet, Egg, Liquor, and Pickle Frames, a 4pto 8 haped beaded edge Soup Tureen with stag on the top, a Buccleuch engraved Silver Toast Rack, Silver Mastlincers, Sugar and Pepper Castors, Knife Rests, Bottle Labels, Mahogany Cases each containing 24 pairs of very handsome Silver Dessert and Fish eating Knives and Forks, each of best electro-plated shaped Dome Beaded Dish Covers with stag handles containing 12 (but to be sold in three separate lots), a set of 4 handsome Oval Dish Dishes with stag handles, two Oval 25 in. Tea Trays, 4, 19 and 12 in. shaped beaded edge, Engraved new style Waiters. The whole of the above are perfectly new and are fitted in 2 strong Wainscot Chests, a very elegant gr. en and gold Dinner Service for 24, a very pretty and costly Dessert Service, a handsome Breakfast do., best Ivory-h ndled Cutlery for 36, these are also quite new, several pairs of best Hot Water Carry Dishes with artichoke handles, Sets of Shell and Queen's pattern Spoons and Forks for 12 in Mahogany cases, Cruet, Pickle and Soy Frames, Epergne, Centrepieces and Candlebras, a pair of each 6 and 7 light, Richly Cut Crystal glass Pedestal Girandoles and two pair of Wall do. to match, by Copeland. Handsome glass Pedestal Table Argand Lamps and Crystal and Bohemian glass Candlesticks, with ruby coloured and gilt, Shades, Pans and Drops, Cut and Vinolat pattern Glass Wares, handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, Tea and Toilet Services, English and French furniture with Brass mountings, and inlaid with mother o'pearl and Brass such as Walnut Wood, Oblong, Occasional and Round Tables, Settees, and Drawing room Chairs lined with rich crimson and gold and blue damask, Easy, Devotional, and other Chairs, Canterbury. A large Ottoman, gilt flower Lamps, Brass inlaid Chiffoneers with white Marble Slabs, Brass and mother o'pearl inlaid Whatnots, flower Baskets and cabinets with white Marble Slabs, Papier Mache, Tea Poys, Mahogany Pier, Side, and Oblong Tables, with white Marble Slabs, Lady's cabinets, Writing and Work and Card Tables. Whatnots, Tea Poys, Presses and Almiras with glass Mirrors, Dressing and Washing Tables with Mirrors and Marbles, Brass Bedsteads, four Slate Bagatelle Tables complete, an assortment of Mahogany and Cheval Glasses, Musical Boxes, Plated 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8 light Hanging Argand Lamps, with Drops, three firestrate 8 and 12 light Hanging Argand Chandeliers, with ruby colored Drops, magnificent Pier Glasses in rich Gilt Frames, six light Chandeliers, by Nash, 8 and 12 light Chandeliers, a large variety of handsome Table Ornaments, Vases, and